

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Korea

DATE DISTR. 5 APR 51

SUBJECT First Rice Mill, Chinnampo, under Communist Control

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1. The Chinnampo First Rice Mill employs 133 persons, of whom 18 are office employees and 115 are laborers. The mill is headed by a factory manager, under whom are sections for management, labor, and operations. 25X1
2. Within the factory organization there is also a trade union chairman, who is responsible for cultural and propaganda activities among the employees. Political indoctrination and political inclinations of the workers are the responsibility of the factory chairman of the North Korean Labor Party (NKLP) net. Of the employees, there are 77 NKLP members, including 12 among the office staff and 65 among the workers. The factory manager was required to be a member of the NKLP, but the manager in 1950 had belonged to the Chosun Democratic Party since 1945 and never joined the NKLP. He had little power in the plant, however, and actually merely followed the directives of the chief of the NKLP net and trade union chairman. The reason the manager was allowed to retain his position was that he had thorough knowledge of the rice cleaning business and was tolerated by the NKLP.
3. Employees of the mill receive training at the Chinnampo NKLP school in groups of 30. During the training period (length not stated), they are paid their regular wages. Persons who make superior records are recommended to higher positions in the mill. In addition, all employees of the mill attend reading club meetings three times a week in the factory Culture Hall, where Marx, Lenin, and the history of Bolshevism are read and discussed. None of the employees liked these meetings, not even the NKLP members. The Culture Hall is an adjunct of every factory, on orders of the central State Security Department.
4. [redacted] the Chinnampo First, Second, and Third Rice Mills were ordered to clean 18,000 tons of rice, with the respective quotas of 9,000, 5,000, and 4,000 tons, for a special consignment of 21,000 tons. Although only 30 percent cleaning is required for rice consumed in North Korea, this order required 100 percent cleaning, and the process was inspected by Soviets instead of the usual North Korean provincial and city authorities. One Soviet inspector remarked that in the past much of the rice sent to the USSR had rotted en route because of its poor processing and what didn't spoil had a high proportion of sand mixed with the rice. 25X1

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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To avoid these difficulties, Soviet inspectors had been assigned to insure personally that the rice was properly cleaned and uncontaminated. The 18,000 tons processed in Chinnampo was shipped to the USSR via Sinuiju, Wonsan, Hungnam and Antung. Of the rice cleaned at the Second Mill during [redacted] 3000 tons was shipped from Wonsan to the USSR as soon as it was ready. 25X1

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